The FCC's Payola Rules

FCC Consumer Facts

Background

Federal law, including Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules, requires that employees of broadcast stations, program producers, program suppliers and others who have accepted or agreed to receive payments, services, or other valuable consideration for airing material must disclose this fact. Disclosure provides broadcasters the information they need to let their audiences know if material was paid for, and by whom.

What the Rules Say

The Communications Act and the FCC's rules require that:

- When a broadcast licensee has received or been promised payment for the airing of program material, then, at the time of the airing, the station must disclose that fact and identify who paid for or promised to pay for the material. All sponsored material must be explicitly identified at the time of broadcast as paid for and by whom, except when it is clear that the mention of a product or service constitutes sponsorship identification.
- Any broadcast station employee who has accepted or agreed to accept payment for the airing of program material, and the person making or promising to make the payment, must disclose this information to the station prior to the airing of the program.

What the Rules Say (cont'd.)

- Any person involved in the supply, production or preparation of a program who receives or agrees to receive, or makes or promises to make payment for the airing of program material, or knows of such arrangements, must disclose this information prior to the airing of the program. Broadcast licensees must make reasonable efforts to obtain from their employees and others they deal with for program material the information necessary to make the required sponsorship identification announcements.
- The information must be provided up the chain of production and distribution before the time of broadcast, so the station can air the required disclosure.
- These rules apply to all kinds of program material aired over broadcast radio and television stations. Some of the rules also may apply to cablecasts.



What You Can Do if You Think the Rules Have Been Violated

The FCC recognizes that broadcasters play a critical role in providing information to the communities and audiences they serve.

If you suspect a broadcaster has violated the FCC's rules, you can file a complaint with the FCC. To assist the FCC in its review, the complaint should include the following:

- Details of the content of the broadcast;
- The call sign of the broadcast station involved:
- The date and time of the broadcast;
- Why you believe that payment or other consideration was provided, requiring the airing of a sponsorship identification announcement;
- Whether any sponsorship identification was provided and, if so, what was stated; and
- Any documents that you believe establish any of the foregoing.

Send your complaint by mail to:

Federal Communications Commission Enforcement Bureau Investigations and Hearings Division 445 12th St., SW, Room 4-C330 Washington, DC 20554

You can also e-mail your complaint to the FCC's Consumer & Governmental Affairs Bureau at fccinfo@fcc.gov,

or phone

1-888-CALL-FCC (1-888-225-5322) voice or 1-888-TELL-FCC (1-888-835-5322) TTY.

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To receive information on this and other FCC consumer topics through the Commission's electronic subscriber service, click on http://www.fcc.gov/cgb/contacts.

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